

Ixalus signatus, Blgr.

This Southern-Indian species also inhabits Ceylon. A specimen from Punduloya, 5000 feet, has been presented to the British Museum by Mr. E. E. Green.

Bufo quadriporcatus, Blgr.

This toad was described in 1887 from a specimen obtained near Malacca. It has since been recorded by Günther from Perak and by me from Deli, Sumatra. I can now add Borneo to its habitat, a fine female specimen having been discovered by Mr. Hose on Mount Dulit.

XXXV.—*On a Stegosaurian Dinosaur from the Trias of Lombardy.* By G. A. BOULENGER.

I HAVE long been puzzled by a cast of a remarkably well-preserved small Dinosaurian foot found among unclassified material in the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, labelled "Cast of the foot of fossil Reptile from the Lias of Esino, in Lombardy. The original at Milan." The well-known Esino beds of Lombardy do not, however, belong to the Lias, but to the Upper Trias (Keuper). After searching in vain through the bibliography for some notice of the original specimen, I venture to publish this note in order to draw attention to this most interesting Dinosaur, and in the hope that it may result in the rediscovery of the original, whether in the Milan Museum or in some other collection.

I at one time entertained the idea that the foot under consideration might be referable to the very obscure *Tribelesodon* of Bassani*, placed with doubt among the Ornithosauria, but which, as the author remarks, is rather Dinosaurian in its dentition. But my friend Mr. Smith Woodward, who has recently examined the original of the latter in the Milan Museum, informs me that the bones are undoubtedly hollow; and as the Dinosaurian foot from Esino is typically Stegosaurian, it need not be further compared with *Tribelesodon*.

As the figure shows, we have to deal with a plantigrade form with hoof-shaped unguis phalanges, which agrees in general characters with *Scelidosaurus*, except that the fifth toe is

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perfectly developed, the digits are more slender, and the distal phalanges broader; so far as the foot is concerned this reptile may be regarded as a more generalized form of the Scelidosauridæ, a view which is in accordance with the older age of the beds whence it was obtained, *Scelidosaurus* being from the Lower Lias.



The specimen is figured above of the natural size. In addition to the perfect foot it shows the distal extremities of the tibia and fibula, which are both distinct from the proximal tarsals. Three tarsals appear to be present in the second row. The third and fourth metatarsals are equal, the second and fifth are slightly shorter, the first measures nearly two thirds the length of the fifth. Phalanges: 2, 3, 4, 5, 3. Distal phalanx hoof-shaped, as broad as long.

The name *Eupodosaurus longobardicus* is proposed for this fossil.

XXXVI.—Description of Two new Species of Cicadidæ from Central America. By W. L. DISTANT.

SINCE I wrote a description of the family Cicadidæ in the Rhynchotal portion of the 'Biologia Centrali-Americana' more specimens have been received, amongst which are the two following undescribed species. The types are in the Godman and Salvin collection.